



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1858.

Much doubt prevails as to the final action of the House of Representatives, with regard to Kansas—and it is evident, that in consequence of late events, the degree of triumph expected to be realized by the opposing parties, in the event of the passage or rejection of the admission bill, will not be experienced. The certainty of the new state being given over to the Abolitionists by Gen. Calhoun's decision, and the incorporation of something like Mr. Pugh's amendment into the bill, lessens the ardor of one side in its favor, and decreases the hostility of the other.

We hope that, amidst the conflicting views, and the fair and honest difference of opinion that may well be entertained on the subject, by honest and patriotic men, however the matter may be finally settled—and, we see, at present, (as we have all along seen,) no better way of settling it, than by the admission of Kansas—the constitutional and just rights of the South may not be impinged, and that no "victory" may be obtained by the Black Republicans to add to their strength now, or to allow of the harmful exercise of their power for the future.

The latest correspondence between France and England was not to be laid before Parliament, but the London Times gives the following synopsis of the last of a series of dispatches which arrived on the 12th inst. Both Lord Malmesbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, throughout, have shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmesbury's request for an explanation of the passages at which so much offence was taken in the House of Commons, Count Walewski frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attaches to the alliance, by the concessions to the views of England during the Crimean war, and since the treaty. He proceeds to observe that after the Emperor had been many times exposed to and escaped many attacks made by assassins, who, it was proved, had concocted their plans in England, he thought it was no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of England to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such crimes. Count Walewski repeats, in the Emperor's name, any idea of wishing to include Englishmen in the category of refugees to whom he alluded, or a desire to change the laws, or an intention to condemn them; but now, regretting the misconception placed on his intention, he requests the correspondence to cease, and the alliance to continue.

In the official statement of contingent expenses of the last House of Representatives, the following articles are enumerated, the necessity for which, without explanation, does not appear to strike the public mind.—They were, doubtless, deemed "necessary." Sixty ladies' reticules, \$242. Probably a good article, being about four dollars apiece. Twenty-four oar cases, \$121.50; it will be recollected that the dense atmosphere of the hall was, at times, very much complained of. Seventy-three dressing cases, \$585; there was general that the members of that Congress were exceedingly neat in their attire. Thirteen cigar cases, \$68.50; useful to keep the choice article from the sight of the lobby loungers. Six dozen silver extension cases; four dozen illuminated albums, at \$4 each; various "Tuck memoirs," "Tuck diaries," &c., &c.; ladies' pump leetards, &c.

We are pleased to see that the abilities and services of our Senator in the Legislature, Mr. THOMAS, are not only universally acknowledged and appreciated at home, but that he is most favorably regarded in other parts of the State; and that, especially by those who favor a judicious expenditure for the completion of our principal lines of internal improvement, and look at the interests of Alexandria as connected with the general prosperity of the State in that connexion, his course is highly approved. We published a letter from Albemarle on Saturday, referring to the subject. Another letter, from Culpeper we received yesterday, says, "We are all much indebted to your Senator, Mr. Thomas, for his course, and for his general action. If our legislators were all like him, we should do well."

One of the Washington correspondents to the N. Y. Times (a Jenkyns) writes that "the Saturday receptions at the White House are the more agreeable from the fact that both the clerks and the tradespeople of Washington are unable to attend them!"

Isn't this rich! How disgusting is the aping of foreign customs even in sound!—The "Clerks and Tradespeople," will probably have a reception of their own, and no "Jenkyns" will be admitted! Who would suffer?

The Union says:—"The chairman of the Committee of the Whole, of the House of Representatives, yesterday, had a list of members handed to him, embracing the names of those who wish yet to be heard on the Kansas question. The list contained forty names. There are thirty-one essays to be read against the admission of Kansas, and nine speeches to be delivered in favor of it. The Kansas torrent still rages, and "shrieks for freedom," carefully prepared in the closet, continue to be uttered for the amusement of the reporters."

A card from Col Lockridge, in the Galveston News, announces that he will soon be in Texas for the purpose of proceeding with a number of emigrants to Northern Mexico, to assist in laying the foundation of the Sierra Madre Republic. No arms or organizations will be allowed, further than to insure mutual protection as long as the emigrants are in the territory of the United States, as no law must be violated in becoming citizens of the Sierra Madre States.

A fine vein of Cannel Coal has been discovered in Monongalia county, Va.

Simultaneously last Saturday, we had the arrival of later advices from Europe and California, by the Niagara, at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 13th, and the Moses Taylor, at New York, with California dates to the 14th. The latter brings \$1,400,000 in gold to add to the great accumulation already piled up in the New York banks, and not likely soon to be distributed, in view of the fact that little or none is going abroad, the balance of trade being in our favor by reason of the importations being slight, and the exports of cotton and produce comparatively large. The European advices show that cotton had declined in Liverpool to 3d. owing to heavy imports. Breadstuffs were dull; provisions do, and unchanged.

Mr. Samuel Gardiner, jr., of New York city, has invented and patented a new machine for lighting public halls, churches, theatres, and all large rooms, where many gas-lights are used, by means of electricity. He has attached this machine to the large chandelier in the United States Senate Chamber, and on Wednesday morning, the whole fifteen hundred burners in the Senate were, by simply touching a key, instantaneously ignited. This experiment was tried upwards of one hundred times, and each time with complete success.

The six hundred thousand dollars, received by the City of Baltimore from the McDonogh estate will, probably, according to the recommendation of Mayor Swann, be applied to the establishment of an institution for the maintenance and education of the poor children in that city.

The Bank of the Valley in Leesburg is willing and ready to resume as soon as it gets permission from the mother-bank at Winchester. The Board of Directors have unanimously decided in favor of resumption. This is honorable to the bank officers of this institution which is as safely and as well managed as any bank in the State.

An order will shortly be issued from the War Department, changing the uniform of the army, and fixing upon one more adapted to service, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board recently appointed for that purpose.

The barn of Mr. Ignatius Elgin, near Leesburg, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last week. Loss supposed to be about one thousand dollars. A negro girl and boy are now in jail upon suspicion of having set it on fire.

The Minnesota bill, it is now said, is to pass the Senate, at once, so as to keep pace with the Kansas bill. Next the Pacific Railroad bill is to be considered. The Volunteer bill from the House will follow.

The watch-making business at the North, is steadily increasing. American watches, it is said, will soon supersede the foreign articles.

A Democratic Caucus of the House of Representatives was called for last Saturday evening.

Elliot's Mills is to be supported by Baltimore, as the place for the proposed National Foundry.

The Banks in this place are ready and willing to resume specie payments, whenever the other Banks of the State agree.

Another destructive fire took place in Baltimore, last Friday night. It commenced in Fayette street, and burnt many houses.

Capt. Robert Nelson, of the bark Clara Hasall, of Richmond, died at Rio de Janeiro on the 1st of February.

Telegraphic Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Kansas debate has nearly run out in the House, which adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, no one desiring to speak on the subject.

The treasurer's last weekly statement shows the receipts to have been nearly \$4,000,000; amount on deposit \$8,500,000; subject to draft upward of \$7,000,000; or an increase of three and one-half of a million since the previous week.

The Turkish Admiral and suite have accepted an invitation to visit Rio River, the mouth of which is the western boundary of Minnesota, the principal object of the visit being to see the valley of the river and engage in hunting elk and buffalo. It is proposed to make the trip in July. It is said that Vice-President Breckinridge, Senators Fitch and Rice, and Messrs. Baker and Canavan, Representatives from Minnesota, and Ex-Governor Medary, will accompany the expedition.

The House was not officially informed until to-day, of the passage of the Senate Kansas bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a commission to examine the state of navigation in Cape Fear river.

New York, March 26th.—The brig Evening, Captain McDonald, of Baltimore, with 900 bags coffee, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 8th inst., leaking 600 strokes per hour. A survey had to be held and the brig was recommended to discharge her cargo, in order to stop the leak.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 26.—A widow woman named Mrs. Mary Cutler, while walking across the Central railroad bridge yesterday, was run over by a locomotive and instantly killed. The lady was mutilated in a shocking manner. She leaves three children.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—The bark Actress, Hopkins, from Glasgow, for this port, which ran ashore yesterday on Anasaw Shoals, has become a total wreck. Crew saved.

NEW YORK, March 26.—At the tea sale to-day, low grades of green sold briskly at full prices and some improvement. Higher grades were heavy, and some concessions were made.

BOSTON, March 26.—The cotton batting factory, at Winchester, in this state, was entirely destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is about \$10,000.

HALIFAX, March 26.—The fine ship Sarah Partridge, bound from London to Charleston, has been abandoned at sea.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—The Memphis packet Evansville, was partially destroyed by fire at Whiskey Shute yesterday. Unfortunately, three persons lost their lives by the catastrophe.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 25.—Yesterday morning twenty-one bathing-houses, four ticket-offices, and another building, used as a refreshment saloon, situated on Exton's beach, were consumed by fire. There was \$400 insurance on the property.

House of Representatives, March 26.

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. (Mr. BOOCOCK, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, reviewed the purchase of Louisiana, and the admission of Missouri in connection with the issues involved in the application of Kansas to be admitted under the Lecompton constitution, and the part taken by Senator Douglas in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and his present opposition to its principles.—They had two applications, one to admit Kansas under the Topeka constitution, and the other to admit that Territory under the Lecompton constitution. The President having recommended the admission of Kansas, the State of Virginia had passed resolutions endorsing that recommendation, and he deferred with pleasure to those resolutions. The Legislature of Virginia had pursued this course, because a gentleman in high official position had spoken in support of the Kansas question, and not the sentiments of the Governor of Virginia, in response to an invitation to participate in a demonstration at Tammany Hall.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, inquired whether Gov. Wise was in or out of the Democratic party.

Mr. SMITH replied that he held him to be out of the Democratic party. He did not hesitate to say that he and all gentlemen who refused to co-operate with the great Democratic family, must necessarily be out of it.

Mr. ENGLISH remarked that he was assailing the Governor of Virginia.

Mr. SMITH replied that he was protesting the Governor of Virginia, and attacking Henry A. Wise.

Mr. ENGLISH inquired whether the gentleman had not opposed the election of Gov. Wise?

Mr. SMITH replied that he did not support Governor Wise, but he had not made himself active and prominent in warring upon the Democratic party. He co-operated with the Democratic party, and would have held his tongue in this respect if he had not been assailed. He held that, as long as conformity in sentiment existed, there might be a community of action. A party was a combination of gentlemen entertaining a community of sentiments, and the opposition Democrats could not be of a party, the great body of which was entertaining a community of sentiment on the Kansas question. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Davis] had said last night that he should not vote for the Lecompton constitution, and that was the measure of the Democratic party of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, said the gentleman had no right to read him, or any other Democrat, out of the party. If reading out of the party was to exist, they would read that gentleman out.

Mr. SMITH replied that there was. The gentleman put him very much in mind of a jury which could not agree. One of them said that he could not agree in the verdict, because his fellow-jurors were unquestionably the most obstinate set of fellows in the world. That was precisely the case with the gentleman from Indiana. If one of them came here and undertook to dissent from the great body of the Democratic party, it was that great body, and not he, that was out of it.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether Mr. Smith had not time and again run against the Democratic party?

Mr. SMITH replied that he never had.

Mr. DAVIS said that was his understanding.

Mr. SMITH replied that it was wrong, and a great deal of his understanding was very wrong. He had never run against the Democratic party, though tempted to do so.

Mr. DAVIS said he would like for the gentleman to point to a single vote of his that had not been with the Democratic party on all questions.

Mr. SMITH replied, did not the gentleman tell them last night that he was going to vote against the Lecompton constitution? Did he not know that the Chief Magistrate had urged and recommended the adoption of that constitution? Did he not know that if it passed, it would be done by the Democratic party, and some few patriotic Know-nothings?

Mr. DAVIS asked if, because the President recommended this measure, every Democrat was to come forward and vote for it? The President had not the right to command him against the will of his constituents.—That would be political despotism.

Mr. SMITH replied that he had said before, that parties only existed for community of sentiment. The President was the representative of the American Democracy, and was elected as the representative of the Kansas question in all its shapes and forms, and he represented it now.

Mr. DAVIS inquired whether he was required to conform to the President's opinions.

Mr. SMITH said he did not ask him to conform to the President's opinions at all. He could do it or not; but he would say, do not profess to be a Democrat when you associate with those who are not—do not affect to be a Democrat when you refuse to co-operate with those who carry out Democratic policy. The gentleman had been in Congress on the passage of the Nebraska bill, and he might be told "anxious bench." On that night he told them he was zealous and cordial in his support of that measure. He was beaten at the next election, and the returning wave had borne him into this hall. Did he come here to pursue the policy of 1854, or not, or to pursue the policy of those who had beaten him in 1855, and who were his associates just now?

Mr. DAVIS said he came to carry out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for which he voted.

Mr. SMITH, Exactly. That's the language of rebellion. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS. It is the language of freedom.

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, inquired whether the President was the Democratic party?

Mr. SMITH replied that he was the head and front of the Democratic party.

Mr. SMITH then reviewed the formation of Kansas, and alluded to the formation of emigrant aid societies in the North, and the passage of a law of incorporation by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, said there never was anything whatever done under that act—never an organization under it. Nobody ever presided over that corporation, nor had one dollar ever been raised under it. The object of it was not what it was represented to be.

Mr. SMITH replied that that was enough. The gentleman was a Massachusetts man; but he was alluding to the act of April 1854, while he was referring to that of April 1855. He then proceeded to show that this hostile and aggressive movement, which had disturbed the peace and repose of the country, originated in the House, in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the North, and not in the South. He then charged Senator Douglas, and other Northern Democrats, with inconsistency, and alleged that the Illinois delegation did—at least a portion of them—hold a conference at the beginning of the session, and decide that the course which Senator Douglas had pursued was the only one which would secure his re-election to the Senate. His whole extraordinary movement having the result of a concerted movement having sole reference to his re-election.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, said the charge was utterly unfounded.

Mr. SMITH replied that a member of the Illinois delegation, the successor of the gallant Richardson, had told this matter with reserve to him and another. He had said they held a conference and came to the conclusion that the only way of securing re-election to the Senate of the United States was to pursue the course which that gentleman had pursued.

Mr. MARSHALL said he was one of that delegation, and pronounced the whole story wholly and entirely unfounded so far as he was concerned, and that he did not believe such a conference had been held.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, wished to say, in relation to this extraordinary attack upon northern Democrats, that it did not become the gentlemen from Virginia to read Democrats out of the party—a gentleman who had acted with the Americans.

Mr. SMITH Just let's have that out. Considerable confusion ensued, and Mr. Palmer, of New York, who had previously occupied the floor, refused to yield longer.—As soon as order was restored.

Mr. PALMER addressed the House in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Secret National Democratic Order.

It may surprise many, but it does not in the least surprise us, to hear that Democrats in New York, are arraying themselves under a secret organization for the purpose of influencing the politics of the country. And yet, such is the case in regard to some of the most able and active leaders of the New York Democracy. They have organized a secret political association under the name of "The Foresters," at the head of which stands Fernando Wood, late Mayor of the city, and Augustine Schell, the present Collector, appointed by President Buchanan, and an ardent supporter of the present Administration. This secret order is under the direction of the old Tammany Society, which is aided in this secret work by all the office-holders and a community upon an humble and private individual? Not one of these. The man whose funeral attracted this attention, had no trade or occupation; he was by habit and almost by profession a rowdy though he could hardly be called a bully, because he lacked the physical strength to win him even that brutal distinction, and he had only made himself prominent among his degraded companions by his recklessness and impudence; and he was killed by another of his own kind in a midnight brawl provoked by him, and not by him. He had added another claim to distinction: it was that he made one of the party of ruffians at the hands of one of whom that professional bully so well known as Bill Poole received his death shot a year or two since; and as Poole was honored at his funeral by a conspicious crowd which had hardly been equalled in New York, it is perhaps to be expected that one of his murderers would not be allowed to go off the stage of life by the same exit without a somewhat similar distinction.

When what was mortal of Branger was borne through the streets of Paris, we heard done to the dead poet's memory, we heard the military police, or even so much in the presence of a throng of Academicians and other men of eminence in letters, science and the arts, as in the mourning, the intelligent and heartfelt mourning of all the population, the very population of Paris. In Paris, in Vienna, in London, in any of the great capitals of Europe, a rowdy shot in a brawl would be buried by his humble friends, even if they sincerely mourned him, in the quietest and most unpretending way; a paragraph in the police reports would record his death in brief and business-like terms; and that would be the last heard of him; while the death of any man who has required real eminence, not only political or literary, but in literature, science, or art, is mourned, more or less, not only by the wealthier and more cultivated classes, but by the whole people, who leave their occupations to do him funeral honor. But in democratic America where we want our freedom and our knowledge, where our very form of government is based upon the presumed intelligence and political capacity of every citizen, where every man can be educated and every man is supposed to read, where tyrannical force has been in theory, and in fact, the death of a man, the loss of a political rowdy and tipping house bullies are accompanied by throngs, while men who have made themselves honorable names, and added to the real glory of the country, unless they are politicians or generals, are borne to their graves unnoticed, except by those to whom their death is a personal loss.

It is true that the persons who thronged the streets through which Patrick McLeary's coffin was borne were not of what are called the intellectual or the cultivated, or the respectable classes of society. They belonged chiefly to what may be well called the dangerous class; but this only darkens the aspect of the case. For it is frightful to think not only how numerous as well as how dangerous this class is, but how openly it shows its character and its sympathies—to think that dangerous as it is, numerous as it is, and brutal as are its instincts, it is yet a great element of our political and social structure; an element that has to be taken into account by all politicians, and by all journalists; not as a class to be cared for and controlled, but to be pleased—to think that it seems to lack those softening and humanizing instincts which temper the character of corresponding classes in other countries, and neither knows nor seeks other enjoyments than those of the ring, the gambling hall, or the bottle, and that its viciousness is increasing! It will not do for us to turn up our noses at such exhibitions as that of yesterday, which, however, was but the feeble reflex of that which challenged our attention when the victim of this Pauley was borne. They are significant of a great and growing power among us, a power which has sympathies only with force and fraud; a power which our boasted system of education seems impotent to control or even to modify; a power which is, which must be felt in the State, and which must always be exercised for ill. It is the sign of a terrible unknown quantity in the problem which we have undertaken to solve. Solve it we will, but at present we cannot deny that a dark and gloomy cloud hangs over the solution.—N. Y. Courier.

A Snow-storm in England.

The Liverpool Mercury of March 5th, says that the weather from all parts of England is reported as severe. "In many parts of Yorkshire the snow has accumulated to a great depth; some of the country lanes are blocked up, and the trains have in many instances been delayed. In the southeast of the island the fall of snow has been heavy and attended with accidents. The Great Northern Railway was, at Grantham, entirely blocked up. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line was covered to the hilt, and the trains were delayed five or six hours. In the neighborhood of Rotherham the fall continued for 16 hours without intermission, covering the hills to a depth of several feet, and rendering many of the roads impassable."

The Wheat Crop.

Reflections on a Funeral in New York.

Brooklyn, early yesterday afternoon, presented a noteworthy and significant appearance. From Grand street many squares up it was thronged so as to be almost impassable, and the crowd which extended over the curb far toward the centre of the street looked with eagerly expectant eyes for the appearance of some object of unusual interest. Many waited a long time before they were gratified; but finally their anticipations were satisfied by the appearance of that for which they waited. It was a stately hearse, covered with tall nodding plumes of black and white, and drawn by horses richly decorated with sable trappings. The hearse was followed by a procession of men walking eight abreast, and then of carriages which stretched square after square through Broadway into Grand street. A crowd waited for it, a crowd accompanied it, a crowd followed it. Citizens bent upon their daily business along its route were seriously inconvenienced if not entirely restrained from moving; and an unusual police force was present to preserve order.

Some discourse on such an occasion means something. Did this mean that the body thus borne to its last resting place was that of a benefactor to his country or his race? Was the man thus honored one who ruled senators, or enchanted the ears of listening throngs of his fellow-citizens while he pressed upon them their political duties or defended their political rights? Was he one that had attained distinction for himself and won honor for his country in the walks of literature or science? Had he led armies to victory, or even himself performed some of those heroic acts which sometimes centre the sympathies of a community upon an humble and private individual? Not one of these. The man whose funeral attracted this attention, had no trade or occupation; he was by habit and almost by profession a rowdy though he could hardly be called a bully, because he lacked the physical strength to win him even that brutal distinction, and he had only made himself prominent among his degraded companions by his recklessness and impudence; and he was killed by another of his own kind in a midnight brawl provoked by him, and not by him. He had added another claim to distinction: it was that he made one of the party of ruffians at the hands of one of whom that professional bully so well known as Bill Poole received his death shot a year or two since; and as Poole was honored at his funeral by a conspicious crowd which had hardly been equalled in New York, it is perhaps to be expected that one of his murderers would not be allowed to go off the stage of life by the same exit without a somewhat similar distinction.

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The Wheat Crop.

February and March are generally the most trying months of the year to the wheat crop. The winter thus far has been favorable, and all accounts yet received, the prospect at present is, that the next harvest will be one of great abundance. Virginia and Illinois papers especially speak most cheerfully of the future, and anticipate the largest yield yet obtained in this country.—Of course, great latitude must be allowed in these estimates, for summer disasters and the ravages of insects.—Balt. American.

Wild Geese.

The Winter Ooze.—Yesterday, immense flocks of wild geese passed over the city to colder climes, uttering as they sailed rapidly along, shrill notes that reached the ears of the listening crowds below them. They formed themselves into an acute angle of great size, the leader being the apex, and thus they passed on with the regularity of an army marching to battle. These migrating birds, and the great and growing number of them, are a great and growing power among us, a power which has sympathies only with force and fraud; a power which our boasted system of education seems impotent to control or even to modify; a power which is, which must be felt in the State, and which must always be exercised for ill. It is the sign of a terrible unknown quantity in the problem which we have undertaken to solve. Solve it we will, but at present we cannot deny that a dark and gloomy cloud hangs over the solution.—N. Y. Courier.

Exciting Incident.

The following item is from a late English journal:

"A few evenings ago, as the play of Jessie Valentine, performed at Woolwich Theatre, and when someone in the third act had been reached, in which a 'terrible struggle' for the possession of a child takes place between the fond mother and two 'hired ruffians,' a large Newfoundland dog, which had by some means gained admittance with its owner into the pit, leaped over the heads of the musicians in the orchestra and flew to the rescue, seizing one of the assassins and almost dragging him to the ground. It was with difficulty removed and dragged off the stage. The dog, which is the property of the chief engineer of her Majesty's ship Buffalo, has been habitually accustomed to the society of children, for whom he has on many occasions evinced strong proof of affection."

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The Winter Ooze.—Yesterday, immense flocks of wild geese passed over the city to colder climes, uttering as they sailed rapidly along, shrill notes that reached the ears of the listening crowds below them. They formed themselves into an acute angle of great size, the leader being the apex, and thus they passed on with the regularity of an army marching to battle. These migrating birds, and the great and growing number of them, are a great and growing power among us, a power which has sympathies only with force and fraud; a power which our boasted system of education seems impotent to control or even to modify; a power which is, which must be felt in the State, and which must always be exercised for ill. It is the sign of a terrible unknown quantity in the problem which we have undertaken to solve. Solve it we will, but at present we cannot deny that a dark and gloomy cloud hangs over the solution.—N. Y. Courier.

Exciting Incident.

The following item is from a late English journal:

"A few evenings ago, as the play of Jessie Valentine, performed at Woolwich Theatre, and when someone in the third act had been reached, in which a 'terrible struggle' for the possession of a child takes place between the fond mother and two 'hired ruffians,' a large Newfoundland dog, which had by some means gained admittance with its owner into the pit, leaped over the heads of the musicians in the orchestra and flew to the rescue, seizing one of the assassins and almost dragging him to the ground. It was with difficulty removed and dragged off the stage. The dog, which is the property of the chief engineer of her Majesty's ship Buffalo, has been habitually accustomed to the society of children, for whom he has on many occasions evinced strong proof of affection."

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